

A new Walking-Stick (Phasmidae) from British Honduras.

By JAMES A. G. REHN.

*Sermyle phalangiphora** n. sp.

Type:—♂; Belize, British Honduras. (J. D. Johnson.)
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The genus *Pseudosermyle* has been separated from the older *Sermyle* chiefly on the character of the male cerci, *Sermyle* having them simple and *Pseudosermyle* having them with several fingers. Although the cerci are not simple in this new species, the presence of blunt tubercles on the head instead of linear rugosities and the form of the appendage found on the genital opercule induces me to place it in *Sermyle*, especially in view of the fact that a structure analogous to the one here noticed is found in a less pronounced form in the male of *Sermyle physconia*.

The structure of the subgenital opercule and the bifurcate cerci will at once separate this species from any of the forms of *Sermyle* of which the male is known.

Size medium; body bacilliform; surface smooth. Head slightly longer than the pronotum, subequal in width; eyes globose, very prominent; area between the eyes provided with a pair of well spaced low blunt tubercles, a narrow impressed median line extending caudad of a line between the eyes; antennæ about as long as the body, proximal joint nearly half the length of the head, depressed, second joint about half the length of the proximal one. Pronotum distinctly but not greatly longer than broad, a slightly arcuate transverse impressed line is present; mesonotum about four and a half times the length of the pronotum; metanotum, including median segment, half again as long as the mesonotum, the median segment subquadrate and about a fourth the length of the remainder of the metanotum. Abdomen slightly shorter than the head and thorax, all the segments to and including the sixth longitudinal, the first to fifth regularly increasing in length, the sixth about as long as the second, seventh subquadrate, eighth subquadrate, but slightly shorter and narrower than the seventh, ninth slightly longer than the seventh, regularly expanding to about the width of the same segment, the border marginate and with lateral angles rounded and a slight median

* Φαλαγξ, a finger joint; φoρος, that bears.

emargination present; cerci subtrigonal in section at the base, forked at about two-thirds the length, the dorsal arm directed somewhat dorsad and shorter than the other branch which is produced horizontally, the whole cercus having a strong mesad curve and in the type specimen the right one is smaller than the left, the forks being more rudimentary than in the left, which is, apparently, normal;* subgenital opercule short, not reaching the caudal margin of the eighth abdominal segment, moderately inflated, from the ventro-caudal portion of the opercule is developed a finger-like process as long as the ninth dorsal abdominal segment, the apex slightly broader than the shaft, slightly curved dorsad and broadly sulcate on the same face. Cephalic femora very slightly longer than the pronotum and mesonotum together, proximal flexure distinct; cephalic tibiae exceeding the femora by about the length of the pronotum. Median femora equal to the mesonotum in length; median tibiae considerably longer than the femora; median metatarsi about as long as the remaining tarsal joints. Caudal femora equal to the five proximal abdominal segments in length; caudal tibiae slightly longer than the six proximal abdominal segments; metatarsi about as long as the remaining tarsal joints.

General color russet, the thorax lined laterad with French green; head with two longitudinal bars on each side, one caudad of the eye, dorsum of the head suffused with olive-green, antennae greenish, eyes vandyke brown; apex of the abdomen suffused dorsad with bluish black; limbs faintly and irregularly annulate with raw umber and cinnamon.

MEASUREMENTS.

Length of body	61. mm.
Length of head	3.8 "
Length of pronotum	3. "
Length of mesonotum	15. "
Length of metanotum (including median segment).....	11. "
Length of cephalic femur	19. "
Length of median femur	15.5 "
Length of caudal femur	21. "

The type is the only specimen of this interesting species seen by the author.

*Whether this condition of the right cercus is normal for the species or not the author cannot say. It may be that the left is normally larger than the right or the alternative is that the right one in the type specimen is stunted. The left cercus is so well proportioned that the possibility of its being an excessive development can hardly be entertained.